

Elevated on High Pole Hill, this granite tower is emblematic of much more than the sacrifices of the Mayflower passengers and the values they brought to the new land. The Monument is a memorial to the story of each American—for we are a unique country of immigrants, carrying with us our own passion for freedom, self determination and justice.

Since the first inception in 1892, the dramatic significance of the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association and the Monument they were dedicated to build was well-understood. President Theodore Roosevelt insisted on participating in the ceremonies associated with the laying the cornerstone of the Monument's foundation in an elaborate Masonic ceremony. The President sailed into Provincetown Harbor on his presidential yacht—named the Mayflower—and spoke of the significance of the First Landing to all Americans.

And now, nearly four hundred years after their cross-seas journey led them to the shores of Provincetown, we gather once again in celebration of the passengers of the Mayflower and the Monument constructed one century ago in their honor.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ANNETTE YOUNG

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 29, 2010*

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Annette Young for her service to the Brooklyn community.

Annette Young received degree from the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University and earned her Bachelor's Degree at the College of New Rochelle.

She worked in business as an Executive Assistant to the Vice President of International Banking of JP Morgan Chase.

Annette is a long time member of the Democratic Party and has worked on numerous campaigns. She has received recognition from the Vanguard Political Club, Brooklyn CORE, and the Brooklyn Chapter of the National Organization for Women. Additionally, she was presented the Unity Music and Arts Award for Outstanding Professional Achievement as an actress by the Unity Democratic Club.

She has contributed countless hours of community service work throughout the borough of Brooklyn. She has been a leader in block associations for many years, and is involved in numerous local civic associations. Additionally, she currently enjoys working as a jewelry maker.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the achievements of Annette Young.

#### INTRODUCTION OF H.R.—, THE “VOLUNTARY INCENTIVE AUCTIONS ACT OF 2010”

#### HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 29, 2010*

Mr. BOUCHER. Madam Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of the introduction of

the “Voluntary Incentive Auctions Act of 2010.” This measure will give the Federal Communications Commission the authority to implement a crucial aspect of the National Broadband Plan. It will help ensure that new spectrum can be made available for commercial wireless services by permitting the Commission to conduct incentive-based spectrum auctions in which a spectrum holder voluntarily relinquishes its spectrum in return for a portion of the auction proceeds.

Wireless communications services are rapidly growing. Each year, millions of users graduate from basic cell phones to smart phones that employ a range of data services. Those services require far greater bandwidth than traditional cell phones. And the data services offered through smart phones are becoming ever more sophisticated, often employing full motion video.

The combination of greater smart phone use and far more elaborate applications is placing unprecedented demands on our limited wireless spectrum availability. To meet these growing demands, the National Broadband Plan calls for making 500 MHz of spectrum newly available for broadband use within the next 10 years.

That is a worthy goal, though attaining it may not be easy. The National Broadband Plan identifies some potential spectrum candidates, including spectrum in the Wireless Communications Service (WCS) band, the Advanced Wireless Services (AWS) bands and the Mobile Satellite Spectrum (MSS).

The National Broadband Plan also suggests that the Federal Communications Commission initiate a rulemaking to reallocate 120 MHz of spectrum currently in the hands of television stations from television broadcast to wireless broadband use. The Plan suggests that the Commission, among other things:

Update its rules on television service areas and distance separations to ensure the most efficient allocation of channels to broadcasters, including packing broadcast channels more tightly together.

Increase the efficiency of spectrum use in the television broadcast bands, including by setting a deadline for low-power stations to transition to digital and addressing poor VHF-reception issues.

Establish a licensing framework that would allow two or more stations to share a single 6 MHz broadcast channel.

Determine rules for auctioning broadcast spectrum reclaimed through repacking and voluntary channel sharing or channel surrender, including a way for stations to receive a share of the proceeds for spectrum they contribute to the auction.

The National Broadband Plan's recommendation concerning incentive-based auctions, with broadcasters sharing in the proceeds from the auction of spectrum they voluntarily return to the Federal Communications Commission, requires legislation. Today, my colleague CLIFF STEARNS, Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, and the Internet, and I are introducing the requisite legislative measure.

Our goal is to ensure that any incentive auctions the Federal Communications Commission conducts are truly voluntary. Only in instances in which television broadcasters or other spectrum holders willingly enter into agreements with the FCC for the surrender of their spectrum in return for a portion of the

auction revenues would the transaction be deemed to be voluntary. And “truly voluntary” means neither directly nor constructively involuntary. For example, an effort by the FCC to impose a spectrum fee that would make some licensees financially unable to keep their spectrum would make the spectrum surrender constructively involuntary and would be impermissible under the terms of our legislation.

The Voluntary Incentive Auctions Act takes the right approach to incentive-based spectrum auctions. The right approach is for the FCC to work with television broadcasters and other licensees to identify the spectrum they now hold that on a purely consensual basis could be repurposed for commercial wireless use. Licensees who surrender spectrum would receive compensation in exchange for a voluntary spectrum transfer. I do not support, nor would the Voluntary Incentive Auctions Act of 2010 permit, any action by the FCC requiring broadcast stations or others to give up spectrum involuntarily.

The right approach is the one specified in this legislation—enter into conversations with broadcasters and others about surrendering a portion of their spectrum on a voluntary basis, determine rules for incentive-based auctions that are truly voluntary and conduct the auctions in accordance with the agreement.

It is also important that the Commission treat broadcasters that are required to relocate due to repacking fairly. Broadcasters just over one year ago completed the highly successful transition to digital television. That transition freed up substantial amounts of spectrum in the 700 MHz band for commercial wireless use.

To complete the digital television transition successfully, many broadcasters made significant investments in new equipment, including antennas and other items that are tailored to their current channel assignments. Therefore, broadcasters that are required to relocate as part of a repacking plan deserve fair compensation for the costs of that relocation. It is also important that the Commission ensure that broadcasters that relocate due to repacking do not lose over-the-air viewers as a result of that move.

Madam Speaker, again, I am pleased to join with my colleague Mr. STEARNS in offering this important measure to make available more spectrum for innovative wireless broadband services while assuring fair treatment for existing spectrum holders that facilitate that process by voluntarily returning some or all of their spectrum.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF BURBANK

#### HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 29, 2010*

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 125th anniversary of the First United Methodist Church of Burbank, California.

In 1883, when Burbank was a rural area with a population of a few scattered families, the community needed a place for worship, so a Sunday School was organized in the Providencia School House. One year later, on September 14, 1884, a church, located at Empire Avenue and Lincoln Street, was dedicated. After four years of use, the church was